



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report from Lourenço Marques—Suspicious sickness at Magude extinct.

American Consul Hollis reports, November 21, as follows:

SIR: I have to-day received a letter from the secretary-general of the province of Mozambique, in which he informs me that the suspicious sickness at Magude, which was thought to be the plague, has been entirely stamped out.

ARABIA.

Report from Aden—Plague.

Consul Masterson forwards the following through the Assistant Secretary of State, under date of December 30:

Report of plague cases and deaths at Aden for the week ended December 9, 1904.

Locality.	Indigenous.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Crater.....	16	15
Hedjuff plague hospital.....	7
Shaikh Othman.....	1
Total.....	23	16

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of emigrants.

Acting Consular Agent La Guardia reports as follows:

Steamship *Carpathia* sailed December 23 for New York; embarked 1,729 steerage passengers; rejected at final examination 18; 1,300 pieces of baggage inspected and labeled; 28 pieces of baggage (feathers and bedding) disinfected.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Plague and smallpox.

Consul Furniss reports, December 5, 1904, as follows:

During the week ended December 3, 1904, there were interred in the Bahia cemeteries 73 bodies.

The causes given for interment were the following: Alcoholism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; asphyxia, 2; beriberi, 1; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 2; diabetes, 1; diarrhœa and dysentery, 5; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 3; intestinal parasites, 1; lymphangitis, 1; malarial fevers, 3; meningitis, 3; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 5; plague (verified), 1; plague (suspect), 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 8; senile debility, 3; septicæmia, 1; still born, 5; syncope, 3; syphilis, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 3; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; whooping cough, 1; other causes, 5.

During the same period there were reported 14 cases of smallpox with no deaths.

During the week ended December 10, 1904, there were interred 67 bodies.

Causes: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; asthma, 1; beriberi, 2; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; death by

violence, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 5; intestinal obstruction, 1; intestinal parasites, 2; leprosy, 1; malarial fevers, 8; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 4; plague, 2; pneumonia, 1; puerperal fever, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 8; other tuberculosis, 1; senile debility, 3; septicæmia, 1; smallpox, 1; stillborn, 4; syphilis, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 3; other causes, 6.

During the same period there were reported 13 cases of smallpox and 1 death.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary information from the Argentine Republic—Mortuary statistics—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports December 15, as follows:

During the week ended the 10th instant the following vessels leaving here for United States ports were inspected, and received bills of health from this office. On the 5th instant the British steamship *Basuta*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port; on the same date the British steamship *Birmingham*, for New Orleans, via Barbados, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with no change in the crew personnel while in port. This vessel sailed from here to New Orleans, via Santos, which is an exception to the general route taken by vessels leaving here for United States ports. On the 7th instant the British steamship *Camoens*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel while here. No other vessels left for the United States during the period under consideration.

Sanitary information from the Argentine Republic.

A dispatch of date of the 11th instant, from Buenos Ayres, says that up to that date there had been 20 deaths caused by bubonic plague in the districts of Cachaqui and Salta, Argentina. A dispatch of date of the 12th instant says that the sanitary condition of Santiago de Chile is at this time much improved.

Dispatches of date of the 11th and 12th instants show much excitement over the reported cure of 2 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by the use of Behring's diphtheria antitoxin. Following is a translation of the dispatch of the 11th instant:

There is published here to-day a statement of the marvelous cure of a case of phthisis pulmonalis, which was in the last stages of the disease. The cure was obtained by means of an injection of 1,000 units of Behring's serum, used in this case as a means of protection against diphtheria, to which the consumptive patient had been exposed. The results were truly wonderful. In a very short period the patient gained in weight from 46 to 75 kilograms. Bacteriological examination of the sputum from the case showed the disappearance of the Koch bacilli, and apparently complete cicatrization of the affected lung areas has taken place.

The physicians of this city show themselves very much interested in this case and the results, and are endeavoring to verify the qualities attributed to diphtheria antitoxin as a cure for consumption.

The report of the 12th instant is as follows:

The daily papers report a second cure of a case of phthisis pulmonalis by the use of diphtheria antitoxin. The case was that of a young girl 22 years old, who was restored to apparently good health by two single injections of the Behring's serum, which is, as everyone knows, a remedy used against diphtheria.